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THE  
Grand-Book of Science,  
OR  
THE ART  
OF  
MAKING MONEY,

CONTAINING OVER  
200 Valuable Recipes and Formulas  
FOR  
Working in the Arts and Sciences.

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## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**COURT PLASTER.**—Court Plaster is made by repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin, or of balsam of Peru.

**EYE WATER.**—Extract of lead 2 dr., wine of digitalis 2 dr., tincture of opium 2 dr., water a pint.

**GODFREY'S CORDIAL.**—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to prevent the mischief arising from the different strengths of this compound, directs it to be prepared as follows:—Dissolve  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of carbonate of potash in 26 pints of water, add 16 pints of treacle, heat together over a gentle fire till they simmer, remove the scum, and, when sufficiently cool, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of oil of sassafras dissolved in two pints of rectified spirit, and 24 fluid ounces of tincture of opium previously mixed. The old wine measure is here intended. It contains about 16 minims of laudanum, or rather more than 1 gr. of opium in each fluid ounce.

**GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS.**—Dr. Paris says it is prepared by resubliming volatile salts with subcarbonate of potash and a little spirit of wine. It is usually scented with an alcoholic solution of essential oils.

**STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR.**—Gentian 36 oz., serpentary 16 oz., dried orange peel 24 oz., calamus aromaticus 4 oz., rectified spirit, and water, of each 6 galls., old measure.

**SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.**—Worm seed 2 oz., valerian, rhubarb, pink root, white agaric, of each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; boil in sufficient water to yield 3 quarts of decoction, and add to it 30 drops of oil of tansy, and 45 drops of oil of cloves, dissolved in a quart of rectified spirit.

**DR. LATHAM'S COUGH LINCTUS.**—Dover's powder  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr., compound powder of tragacanth 2 dr., syrup of tolu  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., confection of hips, and simple oxymel, of each 1 oz.; a teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

**CURE FOR PILES.**—Powdered nut-gall 2 dr., camphor 1 dr., melted wax 1 oz., tincture of opium 2 dr. Mix.

**MORRISON'S PILLS.**—Consist of 2 parts of gamboge, 3 of aloes, 1 of colocynth, and 4 of cream of tartar; made into pills with syrup.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

## Calico Printers' Fast Dyes.

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**DYE STUFFS** used by the Calico Printers for producing fast colors. The mordants are thickened with gum, or calcined starch, when applied with the block, roller, plates or pencil.

**Black**—The cloth is impregnated with acetate of iron, (iron liquor,) and dyed in a bath of madder and logwood.

**Purple**—The preceding mordant of iron, diluted; with the same dyeing bath.

**Crimson**—The mordant for purple, united with a portion of acetate of alumina, or red mordant, and the above bath.

**Red**—Acetate of alumina is the mordant, and madder is the dye-stuff.

**Pale Red of different shades**—The preceding mordant, diluted with water, and a weak madder bath.

**Brown or Pompadour**—A mixed mordant, containing a somewhat larger proportion of the red than of the black, and the dye of madder.

**Orange**—The red mordant; and a bath, first of madder, and then of quercitron.

**Yellow**—A strong red mordant; and the quercitron bath, whose temperature should be considerably under the boiling point of water.

**Blue**—Indigo, rendered soluble and greenish-yellow colored, by potash and orpiment. It recovers its blue color by exposure to air, and thereby also fixes firmly on the cloth. An indigo vat is also made, with that blue substance diffused in water with quick-lime and copperas. These substances are supposed to deoxidize indigo, and at the same time to render it soluble.

**Golden-dye**—The cloth is immersed alternately in a solution of copperas and lime-water. The protoxide of iron precipitated on the fibre, soon passes, by absorption of atmospherical oxygen, into the golden-colored deutoxide.

**Buff**—The preceding substances in a more dilute state.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

### *Calico Printers' Fast Dyes Continued.*

**Blue Vat**—In which white spots are left on a blue ground of cloth, is made by applying to those points a paste composed of a solution of sulphate of copper and pipe-clay; and after they are dried, immersing it, stretched on frames, for a definite number of minutes, in the yellowish green vat, of 1 part of indigo, 2 of copperas, and 2 of lime, with water.

**Green**—Cloth dyed blue, and well washed, is imbued with the aluminous acetate, dried, and subjected to the quercitron bath.

In the above cases, the cloth, after receiving the mordant paste, is dried, and put through a mixture of cow-dung and warm water. It is then put into the dyeing vat or copper. [Ure Dict. Chem. &c.]

**DYES FOR BONES AND IVORY.**—1. (Red.) Make an infusion of Cochineal in water of ammonia, then immerse the pieces therein, having previously soaked them for a few minutes in very weak aquafortis and water.

1. (Black.) Immerse the pieces in a weak solution of nitrate of silver, for a short time, then expose them to the sunlight.

2. (Green.) Steep in a solution of verdigris to which a little aquafortis has been added.

3. (Yellow.) Boil for 1 hour in a solution made with 1 pound of alum in 1 gallon of water, then take out the pieces and steep them in a decoction made with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of turmeric in 2 quarts of water; lastly, mix the two liquors, and boil them therein for 1 hour.

4. (Blue.) Stain them green, then steep them in a hot and strong solution of pearlash.

**REMARKS.**—The bones of living animals may be dyed by mixing madder with their food. The bones of young pigeons may thus be tinged of a rose color in 24 hours, and of a deep scarlet in 3 days; but the bones of adult animals take a fortnight to acquire a rose color. The bones nearest the heart become tinged soonest. In the same way extract of logwood will tinge the bones of young pigeons purple.

### Celebrated Washing Mixture.

Dissolve a half pound of soda in a gallon of boiling water and pour upon it a quarter pound of lime. After this has settled, cut up 10 ounces of common bar soap, and strain the solution upon it, and mix perfectly. Great care must be taken that no particles of lime are poured upon the soap. Prepare the mixture the evening before washing.

**DIRECTIONS**—To 10 gallons of water add the above preparation when the water is boiling, and put the clothes in while boiling. Each lot of linen must boil half an hour, and the same liquid will answer for three batches of clothes. The white clothes must be put in soak over night, and if the collars and wrist bands are soaped and rubbed slightly, so much the better. Clean cold water may be used for rinsing. Some prefer boiling them for a few moments in clean blueing water, and afterwards rinse in cold water. The clothes may not appear perfectly white while wet, but when dry will be clean white.

**MUSK**.—Artificial Musk is made by dropping  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of nitric acid on one ounce of rectified oil of amber. In a day or two, a black substance is produced, which smells similar to genuine musk.

**MAHOGANY FURNITURE**.—Stains and spots may be taken out of mahogany furniture by the use of a little aquafortis, or oxalic acid and water, by rubbing the part with the liquid, by means of a cork, till the color is restored, observing afterwards to well wash the wood with water, and to dry and polish as usual.

**PASTE, RAZOR**.—Levigated oxide of tin [prepared putty powder] 1 ounce, powdered oxalic acid  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., powdered gum 20 grains, make it into a stiff paste with water, and evenly and thinly spread it over the strop. With very little friction, this paste gives a fine edge to the razor, and its efficiency is still further increased by moistening it.

**PASTE, SHAVING**.—White Wax, Spermaceti, and Almond Oil; melt, and while warm, beat in 2 squares of Windsor soap, previously reduced to a paste with rose water.



## VALUABLE RECIPES.

### How to Make Artificial Honey.

To 10 lbs. of sugar add 3 lbs of water, 40 grains of Cream of Tartar, 10 drops of Essence of Peppermint, and 3 lbs. of Comb Honey.

Dissolve the sugar in the water, and take off the scum arising therefrom—then dissolve the Cream of Tartar in a little warm water, which you will add with some little stirring—then add the Honey, heat to a boiling point, and stir it for a few moments.

**THE HUNTER'S SECRET**—To Catch Game—such as Mink, Musk Rats, Weasels, Raccoons, Otter, &c.—Take one ounce of valerian,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of commercial musk, one pint of whiskey—Mix together, and let it stand for two weeks. Put a few drops of this on your bait.

**PRESERVATION OF HAMS.**—Most grocers, dealers in hams, and others, who are particular in their meat, usually take the precaution to case each one, after it is smoked, in canvass, for the purpose of defending it from the attacks of the little insect, the dermestes lardarius, which, by laying its eggs in it, soon fills it with its larvæ, or maggots. This troublesome and expensive process may be altogether superseded by the use of pyroligneous acid. With a painter's brush, dipped in the liquid, one man, in the course of a day, may effectually secure two hundred hams from all danger. Care should be taken to insinuate the liquid into all the cracks, &c., of the under surface. This method is especially adapted to the preservation of hams in hot climates.

**INDIAN RUBBER BLACKING.**—(BRYANT AND JAMES'S PASTE.)—Ivory black sixty lbs.; treacle forty-five lbs.; good vinegar and oil of vitriol, of each twelve lbs.; Indian rubber oil nine lbs.; mix.

**II. LIQUID**—Ivory Black 60 lbs., treacle 45 lbs., gum (dissolved) 1 lb., vinegar (No. 24) 20 gallons, oil of vitriol 24 lbs., Indian rubber oil 9 lbs. Mix.

**Remarks.**—The Indian rubber oil is made of caoutchouc eighteen ounces, dissolved in rape oil nine lbs. by means of heat. The ingredients are mixed together in the same order and manner as common blacking.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**ALTERATIVE SYRUP.**—American Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock root, Black Alder bark, Prickly Ash bark, Burdock root, Sassafras bark, Wintergreen, of each one ounce, make four pints of syrup. Dose, a wine-glassful, 3 or 4 times a day. This syrup is useful in all diseases where the blood or general system needs purifying.

**BITE OF A MAD DOG.**—A writer in the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, says, that spirits of Hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly, during the day. The hartshorn decomposes chemically the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, who resided in Brazil for sometime, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently, he tried it for the bite of the rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician tried it in cases of Hydrophobia, and always with success.

**CANKER POWDER.**—Powdered Golden Seal, Blue Cohosh, of each, one ounce. A superior remedy for Canker in the mouth and stomach. Steep one teaspoonful of this powder in a gill of hot water for one hour, then strain and sweeten with loaf sugar. Gargle the throat for 10 or 15 minutes at a time with this infusion; likewise a table-spoonful may be held in the mouth for some minutes; after which drink two table-spoonful of it. Repeat it several times a day, until a cure is effected.

**COUGH CANDY.**—Cheap, Safe, and Excellent.—Take equal parts of Boneset, Spikenard, Elecampane, Comfrey, and Wild Cherry bark; make a strong decoction; to every pint of this decoction add molasses a pint; extract of liquorice, four ounces, and honey four ounces. Boil down to a proper consistence for forming a candy, when add oil of tar, one drachm, essence of sassafras, two teaspoonfuls. Work it up into a candy form by hand in the usual way. It may be eaten freely.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BRONZING OF MEDALS—Ornaments of Copper, Electrotypes, &c.**—Having thoroughly cleaned and polished the surface of the specimen, with a brush apply the common crocus powder, previously made into a paste with water. When dry, place it in an iron ladle, or on a common fire-shovel, over a clear fire for about 1 minute; and when sufficiently cool, polish with a plate brush. By this process a bronze similar to that on tea-urns is produced; the shade depending upon the duration of the exposure to the fire.

II. By substituting finely powdered plumbago for crocus powder in the above process, a beautiful, deep and permanent bronze appearance is produced.

III. Rub the medal with a solution of livers of sulphur, or sulphuret of potassium, then dry. This produces the appearance of Antique bronze very exactly.

**BRONZING, SURFACE.**—This term is applied to the process of imparting to the surfaces of figures of wood, plaster of Paris, &c., a metallic appearance. This is done by first giving them a coat of oil or size varnish, and when this is nearly dry, applying with a dabber of cotton or a camel-hair pencil, any of the metallic bronze powders; or the powder may be placed in a little bag of muslin, and dusted over the surface, and afterwards finished off with a wad of linen. The surface must be afterwards varnished.

Paper is bronzed by mixing the powders up with a little gum and water, and, afterwards, burnishing.

Iron Castings may be bronzed by thorough cleaning, and subsequent immersion in a solution of sulphate of copper, when they acquire a coat of the latter metal. They must be then washed in water.

**BUTTER OR MILK—To Remove its Turnip Flavor.** This is said to be removed by either of the following methods: When the milk is strained into the pans, put to every six gallons one gallon of boiling water. Or dissolve one ounce of nitre in a pint of spring water, and put a  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint to every fifteen gallons of milk.

**Brandy—Imitation Cognac.**

THE following formulæ, by skilful management will produce very good brandy, but it must be recollected that much depends on the quality of the materials employed, as well as on the operator. As the strength and quality of the ingredients, and the method of manipulation vary, so will the result: much must therefore be left to the judgement and discretion of the artist. It offers a profitable pursuit to the ingenious and industrious chemist and rectifier.

Take 12 gallons of the finest flavorless malt spirit, at proof, (or if of a different strength a proportionate quantity;) add thereto 5 gallons of water,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of the best crude red tartar or wine stone, previously dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of acetic ether; 2 quarts of good French wine vinegar; 7 lbs. of bruised French plums, and 1 or 2 gallons of wine bottoms or flavor stuff from Cognac, mix them in a fresh-emptied sherry cask, and let them stand together for 14 days, frequently rummaging up the liquor with a stick; next draw over 15 gallons of the mixture from a still furnished with an agitator. Put the rectified spirit into a clean, fresh-emptied Cognac brandy cask, and add thereto  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of tincture of catechu, 1 lb. of fresh and clean oak shavings, and about a pint of good spirit coloring. Bung close, and agitate occasionally for a few days. REMARKS: Age improves the above article, and renders it (provided the process be well managed) of a very superior quality. The above receipt yields 15 gallons of brandy 17 u. p.

—BRANDY, PEACH—I. From peaches, by fermentation and distillation. Much used in the United States, where peaches are very cheap.

II. Bruise the peaches, then steep them in twice their weight of British brandy, or malt spirit; lastly express the liquor.

III. Bitter almond (bruised) 2 oz.; proof spirit (light) 10 gallons; water 3 gallons; sugar 5 or 6 lbs.; orange-flower water  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint. Mix and macerate for 14 days.

Color with brandy coloring, if required darker

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BRANDY, CHERRY**—To every gallon of brandy put an equal measure of cherries, bruised between the fingers; steep for 3 days, then express the liquor; and add 2 lbs. of lump sugar, and strain for use.

To the above add 1 quart of raspberries, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of orange flower water. Quality very fine.

**BRANDY, RASPBERRY**.—I. Pour as much brandy over raspberries as will just cover them; let it stand for 24 hours, then drain it off, and replace it with like quantity of fresh spirit; after 24 hours more drain this off and replace it with water; lastly drain well, and press the raspberries quite dry. Next add sugar to the mixed liquors, in proportion of 2 lbs. to every gallon, along with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint of orange-flower water.

II. Mix equal parts of mashed raspberries and brandy together, let them stand for 24 hours, then press out the liquor. Sweeten as above, and add a little cinnamon and cloves if agreeable; and lastly strain.

**BRASS ORNAMENTS**—When not gilt or lacquered, may be cleansed, and a fine color given to them by two simple processes. The first is to beat sal-ammoniac into a fine powder, then to moisten it with soft water, rubbing it on the ornaments, which must be afterwards rubbed dry with bran and whiting. The second is to wash the brass work with roche alum boiled to a strong lye, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint; when dry, it must be rubbed with fine tripoli. Either of these processes will give to brass the brilliancy of gold.

**BRONZE POWDERS**—Beautiful Red—Mix together sulphate of copper 100 parts; carbonate of soda 60 parts; apply heat until they unite into a mass—then cool, powder, and add copper filings 15 parts; well mix, and keep them at a white heat for 20 minutes; then cool, powder, and wash and dry.

II. Gold Colored—Verdigris 8 oz., tutty powder 4 oz., borax and nitre, of each, 2 oz., bichloride of mercury  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.—Make them into a fine paste with oil, and fuse them together. Used in japanning a gold color.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BRITISH CHAMPAGNE.** (White). Stoned raisins 7 lbs. ; loaf sugar 21 lbs. ; water 9 gallons ; crystallized tartaric acid 1 oz. ; Narbonne honey  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; ferment with sweet yeast 1 lb. or less ; skim frequently, and when the fermentation is nearly over, add coarse powdered orris root 1 drachm, and eau de fleurs d' oranges 3 oz. ; lemon juice  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint ; rack it, bung close, and in 3 months fine it down with isinglass  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; in 1 month more, if not sparkling, again fine it down, and in another fortnight bottle it, observing to put a piece of double-refined sugar, the size of a pea, into each bottle. The bottles should be wired, and covered with tin foil, after the manner of champagne.—To the last, when the fermentation is nearly over, add perry (best pale) 3 gallons.—As the preceding, but substituting Muscovado sugar for raisins ; or what is still better, employ 28 lbs. of double-refined sugar.—Bruised amber, hairy champagne gooseberries, and cold spring water, equal parts ; East India sugar  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., to each gallon of the strained liquor ; Madeira wine and pale old rum, of each 1 quart to every 10 gallons ; fine down with isinglass, and bottle in 12 months. A sample of this wine obtained the prize of the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh. It is better, however, when made with lump sugar.—From English grapes and lump sugar.—From the stalks of garden rhubarb and lump sugar ; a little sweet-brier, orris, or orange-flower water being added to give it a slight bouquet. This forms the 'patent' or 'Bath Champagne,' of the Champagne Wine Co.—To either of the preceding, add a little red currant juice to color, or 1 oz. of coarsely powdered cochineal to each 10 or 12 gallons, at the time of racking.

**CIDER, CHAMPAGNE.** Good pale vinous cider 1 hogshead ; proof spirit (pale) 3 gallons ; honey or sugar 14 lbs ; mix and let them remain together in a temperate situation for 1 month ; then add orange-flower water 1 quart ; and fine it down with skimmed milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  a gallon. This will be very pale ; and bottled in champagne bottles, silvered and labelled, has been often sold to the ignorant for Champagne.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BRITISH CLARET**.—1. Good cider and port wine equal parts.—2. To each gallon of the last add cream of tartar (genuine) 3 drs., and the juice of one lemon.—3. To either of the preceding add French brandy 2 oz.—4. Instead of port use red cape or British port. If the first three of the above are well mixed and fined down, and not bottled for a month or five weeks, they can scarcely be distinguished from good "Bordeaux." A mixture of 4 parts of raisin wine with 1 part each of raspberry, and barberry or damson wine, also forms an excellent factitious claret.

**BRITISH SHERRY**.—1. Cape or raisin wine slightly flavored with a 'very little bitter' almond cake, or, what is more convenient, a little of the essential oil dissolved in alcohol.—2. To the last add a 'minute' quantity of sweetbrier, eau de fleurs d'oranges, or orris, to give it a 'very slight' bouquet.—3. Teneriffe, slightly flavored with cherry-laurel, or almonds, forms a most excellent British Sherry, either alone or diluted with an equal quantity of Cape or raisin wine.

**BRAN BEER**.—A very good article of table beer may be brewed from bran, especially if it be mashed with about one-tenth its weight of good malt. A proportionate quantity of hops must be used, and the addition of a little moist sugar will vastly improve it. Bran yields from 16 to 20 lbs. per barrel, with proper management.

**GINGER BEER**.—Lump sugar, 1 pound; bruised ginger (from which the dust has been sifted)  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 oz.; cream of tartar  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; 1 lemon sliced; pour on them boiling water 1 gallon; cover up, and macerate until barely lukewarm, then strain, add yeast 2 oz.; work for 2 to 4 days, according to the weather; skim, strain through clean flannel, bottle and wire down the corks. Excellent; will keep well.

**BRITISH CAPE**.—1. (White.) Raisin Wine, either alone or worked up with a little cider and pale malt wort.—2. (Red.) British white cape, sound rough cider, and mulberry wine, equal parts; well mixed, and fined down with white of egg or bullock's blood

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BEER, CHEAP.**—No production of this country abounds so much with saccharine matter as the shells of green peas. A strong decoction of them so much resembles, in odor and taste, an infusion of malt [termed wort] as to deceive a brewer. This decoction, rendered slightly bitter with the wood sage, and afterwards fermented with yeast, affords a very excellent beverage. The method employed is as follows: "Fill a boiler with the green shells of peas, pour on water till it rises half an inch above the shells, and simmer for three hours. Strain off the liquor, and add strong decoction of the wood sage, or the hop, so as to render it pleasantly bitter; then ferment in the usual manner. The wood sage is the best substitute for hops, and being free from any anodyne property, is entitled to a preference. By boiling a fresh quantity of shells in the decoction before it becomes cold, it may become so thoroughly impregnated with saccharine matter as to afford a liquor, when fermented, as strong as ale."

**BEER, SPRUCE.**—[White.]—Water 10 gallons;—sugar 10 lbs., essence of spruce  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Dissolve the sugar and essence of spruce in the water, previously warmed; then allow it to cool a little, and add the yeast, as in making ginger beer: bottle immediately in half pint bottles.

[Brown.] For sugar use treacle.

**BRITISH PORT.** 1. Red Cape 2 gallons; damson or elder wine 1 gallon; mix.—2. To the last add brandy  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint; powdered kino 1 dr.—3. (Southampton Port). Cider 3 gallons; elder and damson wine of each 1 gallon; brandy  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints.

**BRITISH MADEIRA.** Pale malt ground, 4 bushels; boiling water 44 gallons; infuse, strain off this while warm, take 24 gallons, and add sugar candy 14 lbs. and cream of tartar 3 oz.; when dissolved, add yeast 2 lbs.; ferment, keep skimming off the yeast, and the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; brandy and sherry wine, of each 2 gallons; rum 1 quart; bung it down for 6 or 9 months. A second infusion of malt may be made for beer.



## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**CORDIAL, GIN.** This is gin sweetened by sugar, and slightly aromatized.

Good gin (22 u. p. 90 gallons;) oil of almonds 1 drachm; oils of cassia, nutmeg, and lemon, of each 2 drchms.; oils of juniper, caraway and coriander, of each 3 drachms; essence of orris root 3 or 4 oz.; orange-flower water 3 pints; lump sugar 56 to 60 lbs.; dissolved in water 3 or 4 gallons. The essence must be dissolved in a quart of spirit of wine, and added gradually to the gin, until the requisite flavor is produced when the dissolved sugar must be mixed in, along with a sufficient quantity of soft water holding 4 oz. of alum in solution, to make up 100 gallons. When the whole is perfectly mixed, 2 oz. of salt of tartar, dissolved in 2 or 3 quarts of water, must be added, and the liquor again well rummaged up, after which it must be bunged down, and allowed to repose. In a week or 10 days it will have become 'brilliant,' and may be racked if required. Product: 100 gallons, about 30 u. p. It is usually permitted in the trade as 22 or 24 u. p.

**CORDIAL, GOUT.** Rhubarb, Senna, coriander seed, sweet fennel seed, and cochineal, of each 2 oz.; liquorice root and saffron, of each 1 oz.; raisins 2½ lbs.; rectified spirit of wine 2 gallons; digest for 14 days. Used in gout and rheumatism. Dose. 1 table-spoonful to ½ oz. It is aromatic and slightly laxative.

**CORDIAL, CEDRAT.**—Essence of cedrat, ¼ ounce; dissolve in pure proof spirit 1 gallon; add water 3 pints; agitate well; draw off 3 quarts, and add an equal measure of clarified syrup. Delicious.

**CIDER FRENCH.** After the fruit is mashed in a mill between iron cylinders, it is allowed to remain in a large tun or tub for 14 or 15 hours, before pressing. The juice is placed in casks, which are kept quite full, and so placed upon gawntrees, or stillions, that small tubs may be put under them, to receive the matter that works over. At the end of 3 or 4 days, for 'sweet cider,' and 9 or 10 days for 'strong cider;' it is racked into sulphured casks and then stored in a cool place.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**CORDIAL ANISEED. I.**—Aniseed (bruised) 1 lb.; proof spirit 6 gallons; macerate for a week; then distil 5 gallons; and add 2 gallons of clear soft water, and 1 gallon of clarified syrup. This will make 8 gallons of cordial 24 u. p., which is as weak as 'aniseed' should ever be made. It may be reduced by sweetened water.

**II.** Instead of distilling off the spirit, merely pass it through a wine-bag, to take off the seed, lower it with clear soft water, and sweeten as before.

**III.** Instead of 1 lb. of aniseed, add enough of the essential oil, dissolved in spirit of wine, to produce the desired flavor; 2 drachms of the oil is fully equal to 1 lb. of the seeds.

**CORDIAL, CINNAMON.** This is seldom made with cinnamon, but with either the essential oil, or bark of cassia. It is preferred colored, and therefore may be prepared by simple digestion. If the oil be used, 1 dr. will be found to be enough for 2 or 3 gallons of spirit. The addition of 2 or 3 drops each of essence of lemon and orange peel, with about a spoonful of essence of cardamoms to each gallon, will improve it. Some persons add to the above quantity 1 drachm of cardamom seeds and 1 oz. each of dried orange and lemon peel. 1 oz. of oil of cassia is considered to be equal to 8 lbs. of the buds, or bark. If wanted dark it may be colored with burnt sugar. The quantity of sugar is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to the gallon.

**CORDIAL, PEPPERMINT.** Add English oil of peppermint 2 oz. to rectified spirit of wine 1 quart, agitate well in a corked bottle, capable of holding 3 pints or more, then pour it into a cask having a capacity of upwards of 100 galls.; add 36 galls. of perfectly white and flavorless proof spirit, agitate well for 10 minutes, then add 2 cwt. of the best refined lump sugar, previously dissolved in twice its weight of pure filtered rain water; rummage well, and further add sufficient clear rain water to make up the whole quantity to exactly 100 gallons; again rummage well; add 2 oz. alum, dissolved in 1 quart of rain water, and a third time agitate for 15 minutes, after which put in the bung and let it stand for a fortnight, when it will be fit for sale.

**Cure for Drunkenness.**

1. Dr. Kain, an American physician, recommends tartar emetic for the cure of habitual drunkenness. "Possessing," he observes, "no positive taste itself, it communicates a disgusting quality to those fluids in which it is dissolved. I have often seen persons who, from taking a medicine in the form of antimonial wine, could never afterwards drink wine. Nothing, therefore, seems better calculated to form our indication of breaking up the association in the patients feelings, between his disease and the relief to be obtained from stimulating liquors. These liquors, with the addition of a very small quantity of emetic tartar, instead of relieving, increase the sensation of loathing of food, and quickly produce in the patient an indomitable repugnance to the vehicle of its administration. My method of prescribing it has varied according to the habits, age, and constitution of the patient. I give it only in alterative and slightly nauseating doses. A convenient preparation of the medicine is 8 grains dissolved in 4 oz. of boiling water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz. of the solution to be put in a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, or quart of the patient's favorite liquor, and to be taken daily in divided portions. If severe vomiting and purging ensue, I should direct laudanum to allay the irritation, and diminish the dose. In every patient it should be varied according to its effects. In some cases, the change suddenly produced in the patient's habits has brought on considerable lassitude and debility, which were of but short duration. In a majority of cases, no other effect has been perceptible than slight nausea, some diarrhoea, and a gradual but very uniform distaste to the menstruum." A similar plan has been proposed by Mr. Chambers.

2. Infuse a little of the star-shoot plant in the liquor, at drinking which disgust will be gradually excited.

**DENTRIFICE**—The juice of the common strawberry has been recommended as an elegant natural dentifrice, as it readily dissolves the tartareous incrustations on the teeth, and imparts an agreeable odor to the breath.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**TO DYE GLOVES.**—Leather gloves, if not greasy, may be dyed with any of the ordinary dyes by brushing the latter over the gloves stretched out smooth. The surface alone should be wetted, and a second or third coat may be given after the former one has become dry. When the last coat has become thoroughly dry, the superfluous color should be rubbed out, a smooth surface given them by rubbing with a polished stick or piece of ivory, and the whole gone over with a sponge dipped in white of egg.

**TO CLEAN GLOVES.**—I. (Dry cleaning.) Lay them out flat; then rub into them a mixture of finely powdered fuller's earth and alum; sweep it off with a brush, sprinkle them with dry bran and whiting; lastly dust them well. This will not do if they are very dirty.

II. Wash them with soap and water; then stretch them on wooden hands, or pull them into shape 'without wringing them;' next rub them with pipe-clay, or yellow ochre, or a mixture of the two in any required shade, made into a paste with beer; let them dry 'gradually,' and when about 'half-dry,' rub them well so as to smooth them and put them into shape; then dry them, brush out the superfluous color, cover them with paper, and smooth them with a warm iron. Other color may be employed to mix with the pipe-clay beside yellow ochre.

**DRYING OIL.**—Linseed Oil boiled along with oxide of lead, (litharge,) by which it acquires the property of drying quickly when exposed in a thin stratum to the air. It is much used in the preparation of paints and varnishes.

**DRAWINGS, Chalk and Pencil.**—These may be fixed so as not to suffer from abrasion, by washing them with skimmed milk, or with water holding in solution a little isinglass. When the former is used, great care must be taken to deprive it of the whole of the cream, as, if the latter substance be present it will grease the drawing. An easy way of applying these fluids, is to pour them into a shallow vessel, and to lay the drawing flat upon the surface, then to place it on blotting paper in an inclined position to drain and dry.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**GILDING OF PORCELAIN, GLASS, &c.**—This is performed by blending powdered gold with gum water and a little borax, and applying it by means of a camel-hair pencil; the article is then heated sufficiently hot in an oven or furnace, by which means the gum is burnt, and the borax vitrifying cements the gold to the surface. When cold it is polished off with a burnisher. Names, dates, or any fancy device may thus be permanently and easily fixed on glass, china, earthenware, &c.

**GILDING OF SILK, &c.**—Silks, satins, woollens, ivory, bones, &c., may be readily gilded by immersing them in a solution of nitro-muriate (terchloride) of gold, (1 of the salt to 3 or 4 water), and then exposing them to the action of hydrogen gas. The latter part of the process may readily be performed by pouring some diluted sulphuric acid, or zinc or iron filings, in a bottle, and placing it under a jar or similar vessel, inverted, at the top of which the articles to be gilded are to be suspended.

The foregoing experiment may be very prettily and advantageously varied as follows:—paint flowers or other ornaments with a very fine camel-hair pencil, dipped in the above-mentioned solution of gold, on pieces of silk, satin, &c., and hold them over a Florence flask, from which hydrogen gas is evolved, during the decomposition of the water by sulphuric acid and iron filings. The painted flowers, &c., in a few minutes will shine with all the splendor of the purest gold. A coating of this kind will not tarnish on exposure to the air, or in washing.

**GILDING VARNISH.**—This is oil gilding applied to equipages, picture-frames, furniture, &c., the surface being highly varnished and polished before it receives the size or gold color; and after the gilding has become quite dry, a coat of spirit varnish, fumed with the chafing dish as above, is applied, followed by two or three coats of the best copal varnish, after which, the work is carefully polished with tripoli and water.

**Gilders' Varnish**—Prep.—Beeswax 4 oz., verdigris and sulphate of copper, of each 1 oz.; mix.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**FIRE EATING.**—The power of resisting the action of fire is given to the skin by frequently washing it with diluted sulphuric acid, until the part becomes sufficiently callous. It is said that the following mixture is very efficacious:—dilute sulphuric acid 3 parts; sal ammoniac 1 part; juice of onions 2 parts; mix. It is the acid however, that produces the effect.

**IMPRESSIONS FROM COINS**—A very easy and elegant way of taking the impressions of medals and coins, not generally known, is as follows:—Melt a little isinglass glue with brandy, and pour it thinly over the medal, so as to cover its whole surface; let it remain on for a day or two, till it has thoroughly dried and hardened, and then take it off, when it will be fine, clear, and as hard as a piece of Muscovy glass, and will have a very elegant impression of the coin. It will also resist the effects of damp air, which occasions all other kinds of glue to soften and bend if not prepared in this way. (Shaw.) If the wrong side of the isinglass be breathed on, and gold-leaf applied, it will adhere, and be seen on the other side, producing a very pleasing effect. Isinglass glue, made with water alone, will do 'nearly' as well as if brandy be used.

**LEAF GILDING**—This term is applied to the gilding of paper, vellum, &c., by applying leaf gold to the surface, previously prepared with a coating of gum-water, size or white of an egg. It is usually finished with an agate burnisher.

**LETTER GILDING**—The letters of sign-boards and similar ornamental gilding for outdoor work, is done by first covering the design with yellow or gold-color paint, then with oil gold size, and when this is nearly dry, applying the leaf-gold, observing to shield it properly from the wind, lest it be blown away or become crumpled before being properly attached. This gilding is usually varnished.

**MAHOGANY STAINS**—Pure Socotrine aloes 1 ounce, dragon's blood  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., rectified spirit 1 pint: dissolve and apply 2 or 3 coats to the surface of the wood finish off with wax or oil, tinged with alkanet.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**COSMETIC SIMPLE.** Soft soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; melt over a slow fire with a gill of sweet oil, add half a teacupful of fine sand, and stir the mixture together until cold. The shelly sea-sand, sifted from the shells, has been found better than that which has no shells.

**Remarks.** This simple cosmetic, has for several years past been used by many ladies who are remarkable for the delicate softness and whiteness of their hands, which they, in a great measure, attribute to the use of it. Its cheapness is a strong recommendation.

**ESSENCE OF PATCHOULI.** Indian patchouli leaves 2 lbs.; rectified spirit of wine 9 pints; water 1 gallon. Macerate for 1 week, frequently shaking the vessel, then distil over exactly 1 gallon. A very fashionable perfume.

**ESSENCE OF ROSES (ODOROUS).—**Very fine article.—Attar of roses 1 ounce; spirit of wine 1 gallon. Mix in a close vessel and assist the solution by placing it in a bath of hot water. As soon as the spirit gets warm, take it from the water and shake till quite cold. The next day filter. Unless the spirit of wine be of more than the common strength, it will not retain the whole of the otto in solution in very cold weather.

Furs may be preserved from moths and insects by placing a little colocynth pulp, (bitter apples,) or spices, as cloves, pimento, &c., wrapped in muslin among them; or they may be washed in a very weak solution of corrosive sublimate in warm water, (10 or 15 grains to the pint), and afterwards carefully dried. Furs, as well as every other species of clothing should be kept in a clean, dry place.

**COFFEE MILK.**—Boil a dessert-spoonful of ground coffee in about a pint of milk, a quarter of an hour; then put into it a shaving or two of isinglass and clear it; let it boil a few minutes, and set it on the side of the fire to fine. This is a very fine breakfast, and should be sweetened with real Lisbon sugar.

**BAKERS' ITCH OINTMENT.**—Mix well together one quarter ounce of ointment of nitrate of mercury, and one ounce of palm oil.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**SOAP A LA ROSE.**—New Olive Oil Soap 30 lbs., new tallow soap, 20 lbs., reduce them to shavings by sliding the bars along the face of an inverted plane, melt in an untinned copper pan by the heat of steam or a water bath, add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of finely ground vermilion, mix well, remove the heat, and when the mass has cooled a little, add essence of roses [otto?] 3 oz.; do. of cloves and cinnamon, of each, 1 ounce; bergamot,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; mix well, run the liquid mass through a tammy cloth, and put it into the frames. If the soaps employed are not new, 1 or 2 quarts of water must be added to make them melt easily. A very fine article.

**SOAP AU BOUQUET.**—Best tallow soap 30 lbs., essence of bergamot, 4 oz.; oils of cloves, sassefras, and thyme, of each, 1 oz., pure neroli,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; finely powdered brown ochre, 7 oz. Mix as last. Very fine.

**SOAP, BITTER ALMOND.**—Best white tallow soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., essence of bitter almonds 10 oz., mix as soap a la rose. Very fine.

**SOAP, CINNAMON.**—Best tallow soap 30 lbs., best palm oil soap 20 lbs., essence of cinnamon 7 ounces, do. of sassafras and bergamot, of each,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz., finely powdered yellow ochre 1 lb. Mix as soap a la rose. Very fine.

**SOAP, MUSK.**—Best tallow soap 30 lbs., palm oil soap 20 lbs., powdered cloves, pale roses, and gilliflowers, of each,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; essences of bergamot and musk, of each,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Spanish brown 4 oz. Mix as a la rose. Very fine.

**SOAP, ORANGE FLOWER.**—Best tallow soap, 30 lbs. palm oil soap, 20 lbs., essences of Portugal and ambergris, of each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz., yellowish green color [ochre and indigo]  $8\frac{1}{4}$  oz., vermilion  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz. Mix as soap a la rose. Very fine.

**SOAP, PALM OIL.**—Made of palm oil and caustic soda lye. Has a pleasant odor of violets and a lively color.

**ALMOND SOAP** is made from almond oil and caustic soda, and is chiefly used for the toilet.—**Curd Soap** is made with tallow and soda. **Mottled Soap**, with refuse kitchen stuff, &c.



## Printing Ink.

**PRINTING INK.** 10 or 12 gallons of linseed oil are set over the fire in an iron pot capable of containing at least as much more, to allow of its swelling without running over. When it boils it is kept stirred with an iron ladle, and if it does not take fire of itself soon after the smoke begins to rise, it is kindled by means of a piece of burning paper, stuck in the cleft end of a long stick. The pot is then shortly afterwards removed from the fire, and the oil is suffered to burn for about half an hour, or till a sample of the varnish cooled upon a pallet knife, may be drawn into strings of about half an inch long, between the fingers. The flame is now extinguished by the application of a closely-fitting tin cover, and as soon as the froth of the ebullition has subsided, black rosin is added, in the proportion of 6 lbs. to every 6 quarts of oil thus treated; the mixture is next stirred until the rosin is dissolved, when  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of brown soap, cut into slices is further added, (cautiously), and the ingredients are again stirred with the spatula until united, the pot being once more placed over the fire to promote the combination. When this is effected, the varnish is removed from the heat, and after thorough stirring, covered over and set aside. It is necessary to prepare two kinds of this varnish, varying in consistence, from more or less boiling, to be occasionally mixed together as circumstances may require; that which answers well in hot weather being too thick in cold, and vice versa. Large characters also require a thinner ink than small ones. A good varnish may be drawn into threads like glue, and is very thick and tenacious.

2.—Making the ink. (Black.) Finely powdered indigo and Prussian blue, of each,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; best mineral lampblack, 4 lbs; best vegetable lampblack,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; put them into a suitable vessel and mix in gradually the warm varnish. The mixture must now be submitted to careful grinding, either in a mill or with a slab and muller. On the large scale steam power is employed for this purpose.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

### *Printing Ink Continued.*

(An extemporaneous superfine ink). Balsam of copaiba (pure) 9 oz. ; lampblack 3 oz. ; indigo and Prussian blue, of each 5 dr. ; Indian red  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. ; yellow soap (dry) 3 oz. ; grind to an impalpable smoothness. Canada balsam may be substituted for balsam of copaiba where the smell of the latter is objectionable, but it dries quicker.

Remarks. Old linseed oil is preferable to new. Yellow rosin soap is preferred for black and dark colored inks, and white curd soap for light ones. Vegetable lampblack takes the most varnish. The addition of indigo and Prussian blue is to correct the brown color of the black. The Indian red is added to increase the body and richness of the color. Some persons find much trouble in grinding up the indigo, from its running into a mass and clogging the mill ; but this may be avoided by mixing it as above, or by first grinding it with a sufficient quantity of Canada balsam or copaiba, and using a proportionate quantity of varnish and that of a little thicker consistence. The French employ nut oil instead of linseed. Mr. Savage obtained the large medal of the Society of Arts for his black ink made as above. It is unrivalled. Colored inks are made in a similar way. The pigments used are, Carmine, lakes, vermilion, chrome red, red lead, orange red, Indian red, Venetian red, orange chrome, chrome yellow, burnt terra di Siena, gall stone, Roman ochre, yellow do., verdigris, Scheele's green, Schweinfurth's do., blues and yellows mixed for greens, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp do., cobalt do., charcoal do., lustre, umber, sepia, &c. &c.

PAPER, COPYING. Make a stiff ointment with butter or lard and lampblack, and smear it thinly and evenly over soft writing paper, by means of a piece of flannel, then wipe off the redundant portion with a piece of soft rag. Placed on paper and written on with a style of solid pen. By repeating the arrangement, two or three copies of a letter may be obtained at once. This paper, set up in a case, forms the ordinary 'manifold writer.'

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**THE ART OF INLAYING AND ORNAMENTING PAPIER MACHE'.—**The articles required are a small pair of cutting nippers, a half-round file, some gold size, Vegetable Black, Black Japan, two large camel's hair brushes, in quills, various powder colors, such as Lakes, Vermillion, Italian Pink, Prussian Blue, French Ultramarine, Emerald Green, &c. Copal Varnish, Spirit of Turpentine, Gold Leaf, Pumice Stone, Pumice Powder, Putty Powder, Palette Knife and Slab, Papier Mache and Pearl. Having roughly sketched your design upon the Papier Mache, and decided upon the part to be inlaid with Pearl, take your nippers and cut or nip the Pearl to your shape, which is afterwards to be finished with the file, to the exact form required. You will now mix in a gallipot, a small quantity of Gold Size and Vegetable Black, to the consistency of Treacle, and taking a large brush, lay a rather thick coating upon the whole of the Papier Mache. You will then stick on the pieces of Pearl before cut out, according to your design, and let it remain until dry, which will be 24 hours. The surface of your Papier Mache being perfectly dry, take Black Japan and give it a thick and even coating over the whole surface, not excepting the Pearl. It will require to be placed in an oven of more sort, quite free from dust, and heated about 145 degrees; but this is not particular, so long as it does not get hotter. It will be dry in 24 hours, when to test its dryness, dip a rag in Spirit of Turpentine, and brush the edge of the Papier Mache; if it soils the rag, it is not dry, and requires to be again stoved. The articles require four coats of Japan, and the above process to be repeated on each coat, the beauty of the articles entirely depending on the Japan being perfectly dry and hard. A piece of Pumice Stone rubbed flat on a flag, must now be dipped in water, and rubbed on the Papier Mache until it brings the whole to a level surface, and shows the Pearl. Fine Pumice Powder and water upon a bit of list is now applied to remove the scratches made by the Pumice Stone, polish with Putty Powder upon a piece of wash-leather.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

If your design consist of flowers, &c., color the parts as required with Powder colors, mixed up with Copal Varnish, and diluted with Turpentine, using nature as a guide. The ornamental parts not consisting of flowers, are to be painted and gilded according to your fancy. For Gilding, take Gold Size and mix a little Chrome Yellow, with which draw your design, and when partially dry in 5 or 10 minutes cut Gold Leaf in small pieces, apply it, and dab it on with cotton wool. In 5 or 10 minutes after rub the cotton lightly over the surface, to remove the superfluous pieces of gold. When the coloring is dry, varnish over those parts which have been painted or gilded, with Copal Varnish, and let it dry 24 hours, and the article is complete.

**BALLS, LAXATIVE, (for horses).** Aloes, ginger and soft soap, of each 3 drachms; mix with treacle for 1 ball. Cordial and laxative.

**BALLS, FEVER, (for horses).** Tartar emetic 2 oz.; nitre 8 oz.; liquorice 6 oz.; all in fine powder; mix with treacle for 12 balls.

**BALLS, GARLIC (for horses).** Garlic 1 oz.; liquorice powder enough to make a ball. Use, for cronic coughs.

**BALLS, MANGE (for horses).** Crude antimony 2 oz.; calomel 1 oz.; opium  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; flowers of sulphur 1 lb.; mix with treacle and divide into 12 balls. A piece the size of a horse bean to that of a small nut, is a capital medicine for dogs.

**BALLS, STOMACHIC (for horses).** Powdered Gentian 4 oz.; powdered ginger and carbonate of soda, of each 2 oz.; soft soap 8 oz.; mix and divide into 8 balls.

**BALLS, TONIC (for horses).** Gentian  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; opium  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; cascarilla, myrrh, and carbonate of soda, of each 1 drachm; soft soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Form into one ball.

**BALLS, SULPHUR (for horses).** Flowers of sulphur 1 lb.; powdered antimony 3 oz.; red sulphuret of mercury (pure) 2 oz.; powdered gum 1 oz.; treacle to mix. For 12 balls. Said to make the coat slick; also for mange, &c.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BALLS, STRENGTHENING** (for horses). Powdered calomel and cascarilla, of each  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. ; soft soap  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. ; chalk  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; make into a ball. For looseness.

**BALLS, WORM** (for horses). Aloes 5 drachms ; Castile soap  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; calomel and ginger, of each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms ; oil of cloves and cassia, of each 6 drops ; treacle to make a ball.

**BALLS, GRIPE** (for horses). Liquorice, black pepper, ginger, and prepared chalk, all in powder, of each 4 oz. ; oils of caraway, cloves, and cassia, each 1 drachm ; treacle to mix. For 12 balls.

**BALLS, INFLUENZA** (for horses). Barbadoes aloes, nitre, and Venice turpentine, of each 1 lb. ; gentian 2 lbs. ; ginger  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; treacle to mix. Divide into  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. balls.

**BALLS, COLIC** (for horses). Powdered opium  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. ; Castile soap and camphor, each 1 oz. ; powdered ginger and cassia, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; liquorice powder 2 oz. ; treacle to make 4 balls.

**BALLS, CORDIAL** (for horses). Aniseed, caraway seed, and cumin seed, of each 4 lbs. ; ginger 2 lbs. ; all in powder ; treacle q. s. to mix. Product 21 lbs. To be made up in balls weighing  $1\frac{3}{4}$  oz. each.

**BALLS, COUGH** (for horses). Cordial ball mass 4 lbs. ; gum amoniacum 4 oz. ; powdered squills 1 oz. ; treacle to mix. Divide into 4 dozen balls.

**BALLS, FARCY** (for horses). Corrosive sublimate 10 grains ; liquorice powder 1 oz. ; oil of aniseed  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm ; mix with treacle for 1 ball.

**BALLS, MERCURIAL** (for horses). Calomel 1 oz. ; aloes 2 oz. ; rhubarb  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. ; liquorice powder 14 oz. ; treacle to mix. Divide into 12 balls. Laxative and alterative.

**BALLS, ALTERATIVE** (for horses). Calomel, sulphuret of antimony, and powdered opium, of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; powdered gum guaiacum  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Castile soap 12 oz. ; treacle to mix. Divide into 12 balls. Use, for weak horses with a bad constitution.

II. Calomel  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; powdered aloes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; starch 6 oz. ; soft soap 8 oz. Make them into a mass, and divide into 12 balls. Use—to improve the constitution.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

### Arabian Charm for Taming Horses.

The horse castor is a wart or excrescence which grows on every horse's fore-legs, and generally on the hind-legs. It has a peculiar rank, musty smell, and is easily pulled off. For the Oil of Cumin the horse is said to have an instinctive passion, and the Oil of Rhodium possesses some very peculiar properties for animals.

Procure some horse castor and grate it fine—also get some Oil of Rhodium and Oil of Cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles. Rub a little Oil of Cumin upon your hand, and approach the horse in the field on the windward side, so that he can smell the Cumin—when he approaches, immediately rub your hand gently upon the horse's nose, getting a little Oil on it. Then give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple or potato. Then put eight drops of the Oil of Rhodium into a lady's silver thimble.—Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the forefinger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the Oil from running out whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse. As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, empty the the thimble upon his tongue and he is your servant.

**ARTIFICIAL YEAST.**—Honey 5 oz., cream of tartar 1 oz., malt 16 oz., water at 122 deg. F. 3 pints; stir together, and when the temperature falls to 65 deg., cover it up and keep it at that temperature till yeast is formed.

**To ATTRACT RATS.**—Two dr. of oil of aniseed, 2 drops of nitrous acid, and 2 gr. of musk. Oil of rhodium is also supposed to be very attractive to these vermin. Assafoetida with these oils is also used.

**RHEUMATISM.**—Take two eggs, one gill of vinegar, one gill of New England Rum, one tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine, one tea-spoonful of sun-fish oil. Beat the eggs up well first, then add a small quantity of each article at a time, until all are mixed, stirring the mixture all the time. Bathe the affected parts with it two or three times a day.

**BRITISH HERB TOBACCO.**—The principal ingredient in this compound is dried coltsfoot leaves, to which a smaller portion of thyme, wood-betony, eye-bright, and rosemary are added.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**HAIR DEPILATORY.**—Quick lime 16 oz., pearlash 2 oz., liver of sulphur 2 oz. Reduce to a fine powder, and keep it in a close bottle. To be mixed with water, and applied to the skin, and scraped off in 2 or 3 minutes with a wooden knife. [Use caution, to prevent injury.]

**DUPUYTREN'S POMADE.**—Beef marrow 6 oz., nervine balsam 2 oz., (This is made by melting together 4 oz. each of beef marrow and oil of mace, and adding 2 dr. of balsam of tolu, and 1 dr. each of oil of cloves and camphor, dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of rectified spirit.) Peruvian balsam 2 oz., oil of almonds  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz., extract of cantharides 16 gr.; melt the marrow and nervine balsam with the oil, strain, add the balsam of Peru, and lastly the extract, dissolved in a drachm of rectified spirit.

**ROUGE.**—Rouge is prepared from carmine, and the colouring matter of safflower, by mixing them with finely levigated French chalk or talc, generally with the addition of a few drops of olive or almond oil. Sometimes fine white starch is used as the reducing ingredient.

**HAIR DYE.**—Nitrate of silver 11 dr., nitric acid 1 dr., distilled water 1 pint, sap green 3 dr., gum arabic 1 dr.; mix.

**HAIR DYE.**—Litharge 2 parts, slaked lime 1 part, chalk 2 parts, all finely powdered, and accurately mixed. When required for use, mix the powder with warm water, and dip a brush in the mixture, and rub the hair well with it. After two hours, let the hair be washed.

**TOOTHACHE.**—Opium 5 gr., oil of cloves 3 drops, extract of henbane 5 gr., extract of belladonna, 10 gr., powdered pellitory sufficient to form a paste.

**ROSE TOOTH PASTE.**—Cuttle-fish bone 3 oz., prepared or precipitated chalk 2 oz., orris 1 oz., lake or rose pink to give it a pale rose colour, otto of rose 16 drops, honey of roses q. s.

**FILLING FOR TEETH.**—Gutta percha, softened by heat is recommended. Dr. Rollfs advises melting a piece of caoutchouc at the end of a wire, and introducing it while warm.

**GOLD FACITIOUS.**—Platina 7, copper 16, zinc 1: fuse together.

**COMMON GOLD.**—Copper 16, silver 1, Gold 2.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT.**—Olive oil 1 lb, suet 1 lb, alkanet root 2 oz. Melt, and macerate until coloured; then strain, and add 3 oz. each of alum, nitre and sulphate of zinc, in very fine powder; adding vermillion to colour it, and oil of aniseed, lavender, and thyme to perfume.

**CAUSTIC FOR CORNS.**—Tincture of iodine 4 dr., iodide of iron 12 gr., chloride of antimony 4 dr.; mix, and apply with a camel-hair brush, after paring the corn. It is said to cure in three times.

**CONSUMPTION.**—Rum  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, linseed oil, honey, garlic (beaten to a pulp,) and loaf sugar, of each 4 oz., yolks of 5 eggs; mix: a teaspoonful night and morning.

**SWEET'S SALVE.**—Melt together 8 ounces of rosin and two ounces of beeswax; then add the following mixture in powder, bole armenia, nitre, camphor, of each one ounce; stir them well together, then pour the whole into cold water, and work it in the water, until it can be taken out and formed into rolls or cakes.

**OPODELDOC.**—White soap, 2 ounces, camphor 1 ounce, oil of rosemary 2 drachms, oil of origanum 2 drachms, strong aqua ammonia one ounce, proof alcohol  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints. Dissolve together.

**INFANTS' CORDIAL.**—Pleurisy Root, scull-cap, skunk-cabbage, hops, cramp bark, prickly-ash berries, calamus, angelica seed, sassafras, of each, in powder, one ounce; ginger, capsicum, of each, two drachms. Pour on six pints of boiling water, when cold, add three pints of good Holland Gin, and two pounds of loaf sugar. Let it stand two weeks, frequently shaking. [We have substituted this for Godfrey's, as it is far superior.]

**MILK OF ROSES.**—Mix one oz. of fine olive oil with 10 drops of oil of tartar, and a pint of rose-water.

**MACASSAR OIL.**—The oil made by the natives in the island is obtained by boiling the kernel of the fruit of a tree resembling the walnut, called in Malay, *BADÉAU*. The oil is mixed with other ingredients, and has a smell approaching to that of creosote. But the Macassar oil old in this country has probably no relation to the above, except in name. The following is given by Gray;—Olive oil 1 lb, oil of origanum 1 dr.; others add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of oil of rosemary.



## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**EAU DE COLOGNE.**—English oil of lavender, oil of bergamot, oil of lemon, oil of neroli, of each 1 oz.; oil of cinnamon  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; spirit of rosemary and spirit of balaia, (eau des Carmes,) of each 15 oz., highly rectified spirit  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pints. Let them stand together for 14 days, then distil in a water-bath.

**EAU D'ANGE.**—Flowering tops of myrtle 16 oz., rectified spirit a gallon; digest, and distil to dryness in a water-bath; or dissolve  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. essential oil of myrtle in 3 pints of rectified spirit. Mr. Gray gives under this name a water without spirit—water 2 pints, benzoin 2 oz., storax 1 oz., cinnamon 1 dr., cloves 2 dr., calamus a stick, coriander seeds a pinch; distil.

**RUSSIAN TOOTH POWDER.**—Peruvian bark 2 oz., orris root 1 oz., sal ammoniac  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., catechu 6 dr., myrrh 6 dr., oil of cloves 6 or 8 drops.

**ARTIFICIAL BEARS' GREASE.**—Prepared suet 3 oz., lard 1 oz. olive oil 1 oz. oil of cloves 10 drops, compound tincture of benzoin 1 dr.; mix.

**BETTER POISON.**—Put a drachm of phosphorus in a flask with 2 oz. of water: plunge the flask into hot water, and when the phosphorus is melted pour the contents into a mortar with 2 or 3 oz. of lard. Triturate briskly, adding water, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of flour with 1 or 2 oz. of brown sugar.

**COCKROACH POISON.**—Equal parts of Plaster of Paris, with oatmeal.

**ARSENICAL PASTE.**—Melt 2 lb of suet in an earthen vessel over a slow fire, and add 2 lb of wheat flour, 3 oz. of levigated white arsenic,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of lamp-black, 15 drops of oil of aniseed. It may be used alone, or mixed with bread, crumbs, &c. [For destroying rats and mice.

**WASHES FOR VERMIN IN PLANTS.**—Infuse one lb of tobacco in a gallon of boiling water, in a covered vessel, till cold.

**FOR LICE IN VINES.**—Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of tobacco in 2 quarts of water; strain, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of soft soap, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb of sulphur. Mix.

**FOR APHIDES.**—Boil 2 oz. of lime and 1 oz. of sulphur in water, and strain.

**FOR RED SPIDERS.**—A teaspoonful of salt in a gallon of water. In a few days wash the plant with pure water.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**TO MARK ON GLASS.**—Glass may be written on, for temporary purposes, by French chalk; pencils of this substance will be found convenient. Glass may be written on with ink, if the surface be clean and dry, and the pen held nearly perpendicular. The shell-lac ink is the best for labels, as it resists damp, &c. "To scratch glass," a scratching diamond is used; or a piece of flint, or crystal of quartz, or the point of a small 3-square file. "To engrave on glass," fluoric acid is used, either in the liquid state or in vapor. The glass must be warmed, and coated with wax or engravers' cement, and the writing or design traced through the wax with a bradawl or other pointed instrument. The liquid fluoric acid is poured on it, and left to act on the uncovered portions of the glass; or the fluor spar may be powdered and made into a paste with oil of vitriol, and laid over the prepared surface, and covered with lead foil or tea lead: or bruised fluor spar is put on a Wedgewood evaporating basin, with sufficient oil of vitriol to form a thin paste, and the prepared glass laid over the basin, so that the vapors may act on the portions from which the wax has been removed. "To cut glass," (besides the usual method of dividing cut glass by a glazier's diamond,) the following means may be used:—To divide glass tubes or rods, form a deep mark around them with the edge of a sharp three-square file, then with a hand placed on either side of the mark, break the rod with a slightly stretching as well as bending motion. A diamond or sharp flint may be substituted for a file. Flasks, globes and retorts, may be divided by means of iron rings, having a stem fixed in a wooden handle. Make the ring red-hot, and apply it to the flask, &c. If the vessel does not break where it came in contact with the ring, wet the part, and it will generally separate. Another method is to twist together 2 or 3 threads of cotton, such as is used for wicks, moisten them with spirit of wine, and encircle the flask with them; then, holding the flask horizontally, set fire to the wick, and turn the flask with the fingers, so as to keep the flame in the direction of the thread. If the separation does not take place the first time, the process may be repeated after the glass has cooled. By these means a com-

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

mon oil flask may be divided into an evaporating dish and a funnel. By means of a stout iron rod, fixed in a wooden handle, and terminating in a blunt point and heated to redness, broken retorts, globes and flasks, may be converted into useful evaporating dishes, &c. If any crack exists, it may easily be led in any direction, as it will follow the motion of the heated iron. If no crack exists, one must be produced by applying the point of the heated rod to any convenient spot on the edge of the broken glass, touching it afterwards with a moistened finger, if necessary. The edges of glass thus divided are rendered less apt to break by heating them in the flame of a blow-pipe, or grinding them smooth with emery on a flat stone. See Faraday's Manipulations.

**TO SILVER GLASS.**—The term "silvering" is applied to the process of coating the surface of glass with amalgamated tinfoil, in forming mirrors. The tinfoil is rubbed over with quicksilver, and more of the latter poured over it: the plate of glass, perfectly clean and dry, is then applied to it in such a way as to exclude all air-bubbles, and to bring the glass and foil into perfect contact. The plate, after being inclined so as to allow the superfluous quicksilver to drain off, is loaded with weights, under which it remains till the adhesion is complete. To convex and concave mirrors, the amalgamated foil is applied by accurately fitting plaster moulds. The interior of globes is silvered by introducing a liquid amalgam, and turning about the globe till every part is covered with it. But a method of literally silvering glass has lately been patented by Mr. Drayton. He mixes 1 oz. of nitrate of silver, 3 oz. of water, 1 oz. of liquid ammonia, and 3 oz. of spirit of wine, and filters the solution after it has stood 3 or 4 hours. To every ounce of solution he adds  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of sugar (grape sugar, if possible,) dissolved in equal quantities of water and alcohol. The surface to be silvered is covered with this liquid, and a temperature of 160 degrees F. maintained, till the deposition of the silver is complete. When quite dry, the coated surface is covered with mastic varnish.

**CEMENT FOR STEAM PIPES.**—Good linseed oil varnish, ground with equal weights of white lead, oxide of manganese and pipe-clay.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**INKS.**—The following are specimens of the most useful kinds of Ink :—

**Black Writing Ink.**—Bruised Aleppo galls 6 oz., soft water 6 pints ; boil together, add 4 oz. of sulphate of iron and 4 oz. of gum Arabic. Put the whole in a bottle, and keep it in a warm place, shaking it occasionally. In 2 months pour it off into glass bottles, and add to each pint a grain of corrosive sublimate, or 3 or 4 drops of creosote. Add 1 oz. of brown sugar to the above, and it will make good Copying Ink.

**Red Writing Ink.**—Best ground Brazil wood 4 oz., diluted acetic acid a pint, alum  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; boil them slowly in a covered tinned copper, or enamelled saucepan, for an hour, strain, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. gum. Some direct the Brazil wood to infuse for 2 or 3 days before boiling.

**Blue Ink.**—Prepare a solution of iodide of iron from iodine, iron and water ; add to the solution half as much iodine as first used. Pour this solution into semi-saturated solution of ferro-prussiate of potash, containing nearly as much of the salt as the whole weight of iodine. Collect the precipitate, wash it, and finally dissolve it in water, to form the blue ink. The solution from which the precipitate is separated, evaporated to dryness, and the residue fused, re-dissolved and crystallized, yields pure iodide of potassium. This process is patented.

**Gold and Silver Ink.**—Fine bronze powder, or gold or silver leaf, ground with a little sulphate of potash, and washed from the salt, is mixed with water and a sufficient quantity of gum.

**Ink for Marking Linen.**—Nitrate of silver 100 gr., distilled water 1 oz., gum Arabic 2 dr., sap green a scruple ; dissolve. The linen is first to be wetted with the following "pounce," dried and rubbed smooth, then written on by a clean quill or bone pen dipped in the ink. Pounce : Subcarbonate of soda 1 oz., water 8 oz.

**Indelible Ink.**—Take 20 parts of Dantzig potash, 10 of tanned leather parings, and 5 of sulphur ; boil them in an iron pot with sufficient water to dryness ; then raise the heat, stirring the matter constantly, till the whole becomes soft, taking care that it does not ignite. Add sufficient water, and filter through cloth. It must be kept from the air. It resists many chemical agents.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**CEMENT FOR GLASS, CHINA, &c.**—Isinglass 1 oz., distilled water 6 oz., boil to 3 oz., and add  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of rectified spirit. Boil for a minute or two, strain, and add, while hot, first  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of a milky emulsion of ammoniac, and then 5 dr. of tincture of mastic. [There are various kinds of this cement sold, and some of the improvements introduced have not been made public.]

**COPPERSMITHS' CEMENT.**—Powdered quicklime, mixed with bullock's blood, and applied immediately.

**GILPING.**—Leaf gold is affixed to various surfaces, properly prepared by gold size, or other adhesive medium. Metallic surfaces are coated with gold by means of amalgam of gold and mercury, applied with a wire brush, wet with an acid solution of mercury, made by dissolving 10 parts of mercury in 11 of nitric acid, by a gentle heat, and adding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts of water. The article thus coated is heated over charcoal till the mercury is dissipated, and afterwards burnished. To give it a redder color, it is covered with gilder's wax, (a compound of verdigris, ochre, alum and yellow wax,) again exposed to heat, and afterwards washed and cleaned by a scratch brush and vinegar. An inferior kind of gilding is effected by dissolving gold, with a fifth of its weight of copper, in nitro-muriatic acid, dipping rags in the solution, drying and burning them, and rubbing the ashes on the metallic surface with a cork dipped in salt and water.

**ELECTRO-GILDING**, by Elkington's patent process, is thus performed:—A solution of 5 oz. of gold is prepared and boiled till it ceases to give out yellow vapors: the clear solution is mixed with 4 gallons of water, 20 lb. of bicarbonate of potash added, and the whole boiled for 2 hours. The articles, properly cleaned, are suspended on wires, and moved about in the liquid from a few seconds to a minute, then washed, dried, and colored in the usual way. The solution used in gilding with the voltaic apparatus is made by dissolving  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of oxide of gold, with 2 oz. of cyanide of potassium, in a pint of distilled water.

**BALLS FOR CLEANING CLOTHES.**—Bath-brick 4 parts, pipe-clay 8 parts, pumice 1, soft-soap 1; ochre, umber, or other color, to bring it to the desired shade, q. s.; ox-gall to form a paste. Make into balls, and dry them.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**TO STAIN WOOD A MAHOGANY COLOUR (DARK).—**Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of madder, and 2 oz. of logwood, in a gallon of water; and brush the wood well over with the hot liquid. When dry, go over the whole with a solution of 2 drachms of pearlash in a quart of water.

**TO STAIN MAPLE A MAHOGANY COLOUR.—**Dragon's blood  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., alkanet  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., aloes 1 dr., spirit of wine 16 ounces. Apply it with a sponge or brush.

**ROSEWOOD.—**Boil 8 oz. of logwood in 3 pints of water until reduced to half; apply it boiling hot two or three times, letting it dry between each. Afterwards put on the streaks with a camel-hair pencil dipped in a solution of copperas and verdigris in decoction of logwood.

**EBONY.—**Wash the wood repeatedly with a solution of sulphate of iron; let it dry, then apply a hot decoction of logwood and nutgalls for two or three times. When dry, wipe it with a wet sponge, and when dry, polish with linseed oil.

**FRENCH POLISH.—**Orange shell-lac 22 oz., rectified spirit 4 pints; dissolve.

**ETCHING FLUIDS. FOR STEEL.—**Mix 10 parts of pure hydrochloric acid, 70 of distilled water, and a solution of 2 parts of chlorate of potash in 20 of water. Dilute before using with from 100 to 200 parts of water. **FOR COPPER.—**Iodine 2 parts, iodide of potassium 5 parts, water 5 to 8 parts.

**SILVERING COMPOUND.—**Nitrate of silver 1 part, cyanide of potassium (Liebig's) 3 parts, water sufficient to form a thick paste. Apply it with a rag. A bath for the same purpose is made by dissolving 100 parts of sulphite of soda, and 15 of nitrate of silver, in water, and dipping the article to be silvered into it.

**TRACING PAPER.—**Paper well wetted with Canada balsam and camphine, and dried.

**SHAMPOO LIQUOR.—**Rum 3 quarts, spirit of wine 1 pint, water 1 pint, tincture of cantharides  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., carbonate of ammonia  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., salt of tartar one oz. Rub it on, and afterwards wash with water. By omitting the salt of tartar it nearly resembles the balm of Columbia.

**WATERPROOF COMPOUND.—**Suet 8 oz., linseed oil 8 oz., yellow bees'-wax 6 oz., neatsfoot oil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz., lamp-black 1 oz., litharge  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Melt together, and stir till cold.

## VALUABLE RECIPES.

**COURT PLASTER** is made by repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water, mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of Benzoin, or of balsam of Peru.

**KITTIE'S LOTION FOR SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, &c.**—Muriate of ammonia 1 dr., spring water a pint, lavender water 2 dr. Apply with a sponge 2 or 3 times a day.

**VIRGIN'S MILK.**—Simple tincture of benzoin 2 dr., orange-flower water 8 oz. It may be varied by using rose or elder-flower water.

**COLORING FOR BRANDY, &c.**—Sugar melted in a ladle till it is brown, and then dissolved in water or lime water.

**COLORS FOR LIQUERS.**—Pink is given by cochineal, yellow by saffron or safflower, violet by litmus, blue by sulphate of indigo, saturated with chalk; green by the last, with tincture of saffron, or by sap green.

**TO PRESERVE BUTTER.**—Powder finely, and mix together, 2 parts of the best salt, 1 of loaf sugar, and 1 of nitre. To each pound of butter, well cleansed from the milk, add 1 oz. of this compound. It should not be used under a month. [Butter that has an unpleasant flavor is said to be improved by the addition of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dr. of bicarbonate of soda to 3 lbs. of butter. A turnipy flavor may be prevented by only feeding the cows with turnips immediately after milking them.]

**TO PRESERVE EGGS.**—Jayne's liquid (expired patent) is thus made:—Take a bushel of lime, 2 lb. of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of cream of tartar, and water sufficient to form a solution strong enough to float an egg. In this liquid it is stated, eggs may be preserved for two years.

**HOW TO MAKE FLY POISON.**—A common poison for flies consists of white arsenic or king's yellow, with sugar, &c., but the use of such compounds may lead to fatal accidents. A sweetened infusion of quassia answers the same purpose, and is free from danger. Pepper, with milk, is also used; and also some adhesive compounds, by which they are fatally entangled.

**Indian Ink.**—Real lamp-black, produced by combustion of linseed oil, ground with gum, and infusion of galls. It is prepared both in a liquid and solid form, the latter being dried in the sun.

**BED-BUG POISON.**—Scotch snuff mixed with soft soap.

## Sympathetic or Secret Inks.

[The solutions used should be so nearly colourless that the writing is not seen till the agent is applied to render it visible.]

1. Digest 1 oz. of taffre, or oxide of cobalt, at a gentle heat, with 4 oz. of nitro-muriatic acid till no more is dissolved, then add 1 oz. of common salt, and 16 oz. of water. If this be written with and the paper held to the fire, the writing becomes green, unless the cobalt should be quite pure, in which case it will be blue. The addition of a little nitrate of iron will impart the property of becoming green. It is used in chemical landscapes, for the foliage.

3. Boil oxide of cobalt in acetic acid. If a little common salt be added, the writing becomes green when heated; but with nitre it becomes a pale rose-colour.

6. A solution of sulphate—or preferably, persulphate—of iron. It becomes black when washed with infusion of galls; BLUE, by prusiatic of potash. [This constitutes colourless ink, which becomes visible when written with on paper containing galls, or tannin, or prusiatic of potash.]

**FATTENING CALVES.**—Aniseed  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb, fenugrec  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb, linseed meal 1 lb; make it into a paste with milk, and cram them with it.

**BLAKE'S TOOTHACHE.**—Finely powdered alum 1 dr., spirit nitric ether 7 dr.

**BRITISH OIL.**—Oil of turpentine, and linseed oil, of each 8 oz.; oil of amber, and oil of juniper, of each 4 oz.; true Barbadoes tar 3 oz.; American Petroleum (seneca oil) 1 oz.; mix.

**TO PRESERVE MILK.**—Milk the cow into glass bottles, and seal them to keep out the air.



## I.

### THE SECRET HABITS OF YOUTH, KNOWN AS MASTURBATION, ONANISM OR SELF-POLLUTION.

By the term ONANISM or MASTURBATION, we understand an abuse of the genital organs. The term "Masturbation," is derived from two Greek words, signifying "hand," and "to ravish," or abusing the organs with the hand. Instead of being to the rest of the body a source of health, they are made to ruin the entire fabric by violating the laws of nature. That the organs of generation act an important part in the human economy is very easily illustrated. If then they exercise such a powerful influence in a state of slumber or quietude, what must be the effect on both the mind and body when used to excess, or in violation of the laws of nature? These organs which the masturbator or libertine so abuse, are those very organs which take a part so active, so deep, in the internal life of all our tissues, which impress upon them that stamp of virility that the eunuch is deprived of through life. The destruction of the testicles in man and the ovaries (or seed) in woman, has the effect to hinder the regular development, or even to alter the special characteristics of the sexes. With these facts before us, is it to be wondered at that libertines and masturbators become effeminate, and pervert their constitutions by the abuse of those parts which fatigue and derange them; and that girls lose in the same way their beauty, their charms, amiability, the delicacy of their forms and sweetness of voice? We must then look upon those who are guilty of this secret habit, masturbation, as those who are making of themselves eunuchs, destroying their sexual organs, and producing the most fatal and deplorable consequences, a few of which we will allude to, and you may rest assured they are by no means exaggerated

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Some of the most serious and fatal disorders of the nervous and circulatory system are caused by it, and if the constitution is predisposed to any disorder, this practice may sooner or later develope it, if it is not abandoned. That most fatal disease consumption is oftener induced by this habit than any other, by debilitating the system, and causing tubercles to be developed in the lungs. Thousands and tens of thousands yearly fall into the grave from this disease, the parents and friends of the poor sufferers little thinking what was the first cause of the complaint; but the victims, if they would unfold their minds, could at once unravel the mystery; it is masturbation or self-pollution. Loss of memory is among the most common effects produced by it. Another lamentable termination of the sad career of the masturbator is insanity, which sometimes occurs. Lowness of spirits is certain to follow the Onanist, and by his sadness is, at times, most intolerable. What is termed the spinal chord or the prolongation of the brain, also becomes affected, as may be told by weakness and the pains in the back and loins.

Palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and nervousness, also result from masturbation. Every Onanist must have observed his eyes become red, swollen and watery, and have every appearance of slight inflammation after his unnatural act. A nervous aching pain in the head, bones and muscles, resembling rheumatism, is a frequent consequence of Onanism. By weakening the genital powers of the system, masturbators have not the ordinary powers of resisting diseases, and for this reason as soon as they expose themselves to an atmosphere tainted with ordinary epidemic poisons, such as fevers, etc., they are more liable to the disease. The constant irritation from rubbing the hand over the organ is

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the act, often produces an eruption on the prepuce, usually near its edge; the first sign of it is little watery pimples—these soon disappear, but return again in a short time, which, if it continues, finally so contracts the foreskin, that it cannot be slipped over the glands, producing much trouble. A thin, watery or gleet discharge from the privates frequently occurs in old cases of Onanism, showing extreme weakness and wasting of the parts. A gradual wasting away of the testicles, and entire loss of virility, is a common occurrence with persons long addicted to this secret habit. A very frequent desire to pass the urine, and an inability to hold it, are frequent results of masturbation; sometimes, however, they cannot pass the urine without the aid of a catheter to draw it off. Stricture, or narrowing of the passage through the privates, is produced by this habit, thus laying the foundation for an untold amount of misery and suffering. No person that indulges in masturbation for any great length of time can so well perform connection with a woman, unless cured, as the erectile power will be injured to a great extent, and in attempting intercourse with a female, an emission takes place before the act is fairly begun.

Constant erection, attended with some degree of pain, and beyond the control of the individual, and not attended by any pleasant feeling, is another symptom of masturbation. So is a total loss of sensation in the genitals, which occasionally happens.


In females the following diseases are produced: Whites, loss of sensation in the genital organs, falling out of the hairs and eye-brows, bad breath, loss of the natural voice, talk hoarse, or as through the nose, an incapacity to enjoy the sexual act with the male, barrenness, falling of the womb, epileptic fits, ulceration of the neck of the womb, &c. The most

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frequent disease produced by masturbation in males is called spermatorrhoea, or involuntary emission during sleep. These at first are rare, happening only once in the course of a week or two weeks, and take place during a dream of a lascivious character. They soon become more frequent, and if accompanied by a dream, they do not wake the person, and finally they happen almost or quite without any sensation, and without an erection, and in bad cases even in the day time. This is kept up by the irritation in the lower part of the privates, where the semen enters into the urethra, the minute anatomy of which and the technical names would not benefit you to read, unless you understood something of medical science.

Having described the nature and symptoms of this vice and its effects on the system, we would now beg to offer you our advice as a medical man. But the delicate nature of the advice is such as could not with propriety be inserted in these columns, as it is intended for all classes. This advice, then, can only be given to each person individually, according to the amount of damage the system has sustained, the length of time it has been practised, the peculiarity of the constitution, the age of the patient, &c. The treatment which might be good for one individual might be of no service whatever to another, and under these circumstances the only safe plan for every person who is or has been guilty of this practice, is to consult me immediately. I offer you my services on the "live and let live" principle, and in the reach of all. In a private circular which I send to all such as apply to me for advice on this disease, [or vice as you may choose to call it,] the most explicit directions are given so as to avoid trouble in future, and along with this, *your health*, which at once puts vital-

ity into the system, and speedily restores the generative organs to a healthy state if directions are followed. By consulting me immediately, you may save yourself from much suffering, uneasiness of mind, and be restored to health. Otherwise, if you go on, you may make of a once stout and robust frame a total wreck, and unfitting yourself forever for the pleasures and bliss of the married state. Do not risk all this for the sake of a few dollars, but write to me at once and give a full history of your case, and rest assured I will be your confidential friend and benefactor.

 All letters destroyed as soon as answered, so that no one can ever find it out. Persons in the city, who prefer to do so, can call at my consulting rooms. No. 65 Bank Street, (now No. 75,) between Bleecker and Fourth Streets, New York; or by enclosing the amount in a REGISTERED letter directed to DR. M. L. BYRN, Box 4669, P. O., New York City, you can be effectually cured.

Write as plain as you can, giving full directions where the medicines, &c., are to be sent. Everything can be sent so that no one can tell it from any ordinary letter, and is carefully sealed up. Do not feel any delicacy in consulting me, but speak as to a father, a friend—I will try to do you good.

Persons wishing advice or medical treatment must answer the following questions on the first application, so as to save time and trouble, and put me in possession of the real state of their health, so I may treat them successfully:—At what age did you begin this habit, and how often indulged in, how long continued, and if abandoned, how long since? Is your system much weakened? are you nervous and irritable? Have you shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, and does the sight or thought of females affect your sexual propensi-

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ties unduly? If you have emissions, how often, and do they weaken you? Do you have any heat or unnatural feeling, tingling, fullness, or other trouble in the organs? If you have connection with a female, do you have an emission too soon, and do you have any pleasure in the act? Have you scalding or pain in making water, and do you urinate naturally and free? Is the urine of natural color? What is your general health, the state of your appetite and condition of your bowels? Your age, occupation, mode of living, and have you any predisposition to consumption or other diseases? Married or single? Do you lose semen during a movement of the bowels? Do you lose semen AFTER passing urine? Is the memory much impaired?

Persons applying for treatment will please enclose FIVE DOLLARS, and 25 cents for postage, and I will forward Medicines and advice by return mail.

All letters must be plainly written, giving the name of the person or initials, the Post Office, County and State, and be addressed to DR. M. L. BYRN, Box 4669, Post Office, New York City.

### SEXUAL DEBILITY.

I often have applications from men in middle or advanced life for remedies for want of sexual power or loss of the usual vigor of the sexual organs, and wishing to know if anything can be done. In most of these cases, unless there is some incurable, constitutional disease, medicines, &c., can be given that will produce the desired result. The only way is to write to me, giving particulars of your case, age, &c., enclosing FIVE DOLLARS and 25 cents, and I will forward the medicines, &c., or call on me in person. Direct letters to M. L. BYRN, M. D., Box 4669 P. O., New York, or call at my Consulting Rooms, 65 Bank Street [New No. 75.]

## MEDICAL EDUCATION.

As there are so many impostors in large cities—men pretending to be physicians and surgeons, and have never been properly qualified to act in such capacity, I have concluded to produce the evidence for the information and benefit of those who do not know me personally, of my Medical Education having been regularly completed in one of the first Medical Schools in America. I trust that hereafter, persons wishing to consult me, will be satisfied that they are placing themselves in the hands of a regularly educated physician. The following is a copy of the DIPLOMA (translated) awarded to M. L. BYRN by the University of the City of New York, March 3d, 1851:

"The Chancellor, Professors and Council of the University of the City of New York—To all and singular, the persons reading these writings, wishing continued health in our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Be it Known*, that it has pleased us under the authority bestowed by public charter in this institution, to adorn M. L. BYRN, an upright man, in the first place having undergone an examination, imbued with the excellent art of medicine and science of surgery, with the title and degree of *Doctor of Medicine*, and to grant to him all rights, honors and privileges pertaining to the said degree. *In Testimony*, thereof, we affix to these letters of this University, the seal and our handwriting. Given from the buildings of the University of New York, the 3d day of March, 1851, and of the Independence of the United States, the 73rd."

(SIGNED.)

JOHN W. DRAPER, *Chancellor.*

GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.



MARTIN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.

R. BARTLETT, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

G. D. GROSS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Council, { JOHN C. GREEN, President.  
WILLIAM B. MACLAY, Sec'y  
A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

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# Catarrh in the Head.

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This is characterized by a thick muco-purulent matter, collecting in the posterior nares, sometimes extending to the frontal sinus (above the root of the nose), which is often discharged from the nose or drawn down into the throat, and then spit out of the mouth, or as is often the case, accidentally swallowed; and making its way into the stomach, often gives rise to derangement of the digestive organs, owing to the nauseating and foetid odor of the matter. The breath sometimes becomes so unpleasant as to render the person unfit for society; there is a feeling of fullness and dryness in the roof of the mouth, throat, and posterior nares, and a frequent disposition to "clear the head and throat." The discharge, at first almost colorless, becomes after a time of a yellowish hue, and exceedingly offensive. The disease, proceeding to the tube leading from the throat to the internal ear, makes the patient hard of hearing, with roaring or buzzing sound in the head. The general health soon becomes affected, the countenance becomes sallow, there is loss of appetite and wasting of the general strength, and loss of flesh. Unless cured by remedial means, the disease follows the sufferer to the grave—but by proper treatment it can be cured.

Persons being afflicted as above described, by writing to me, giving particulars of their case, and enclosing FIVE DOLLARS, and 50 cents for postage, will receive by return of mail, medical treatment and medicines for this disease. Direct letters to M. L. BYRN, M. D., Box 4669 P. O., or call at my Consulting Rooms, No. 65 [new number 75] Bank Street, 5 to 7 P.M., or at 82 Cedar Street, Rooms 6 and 7, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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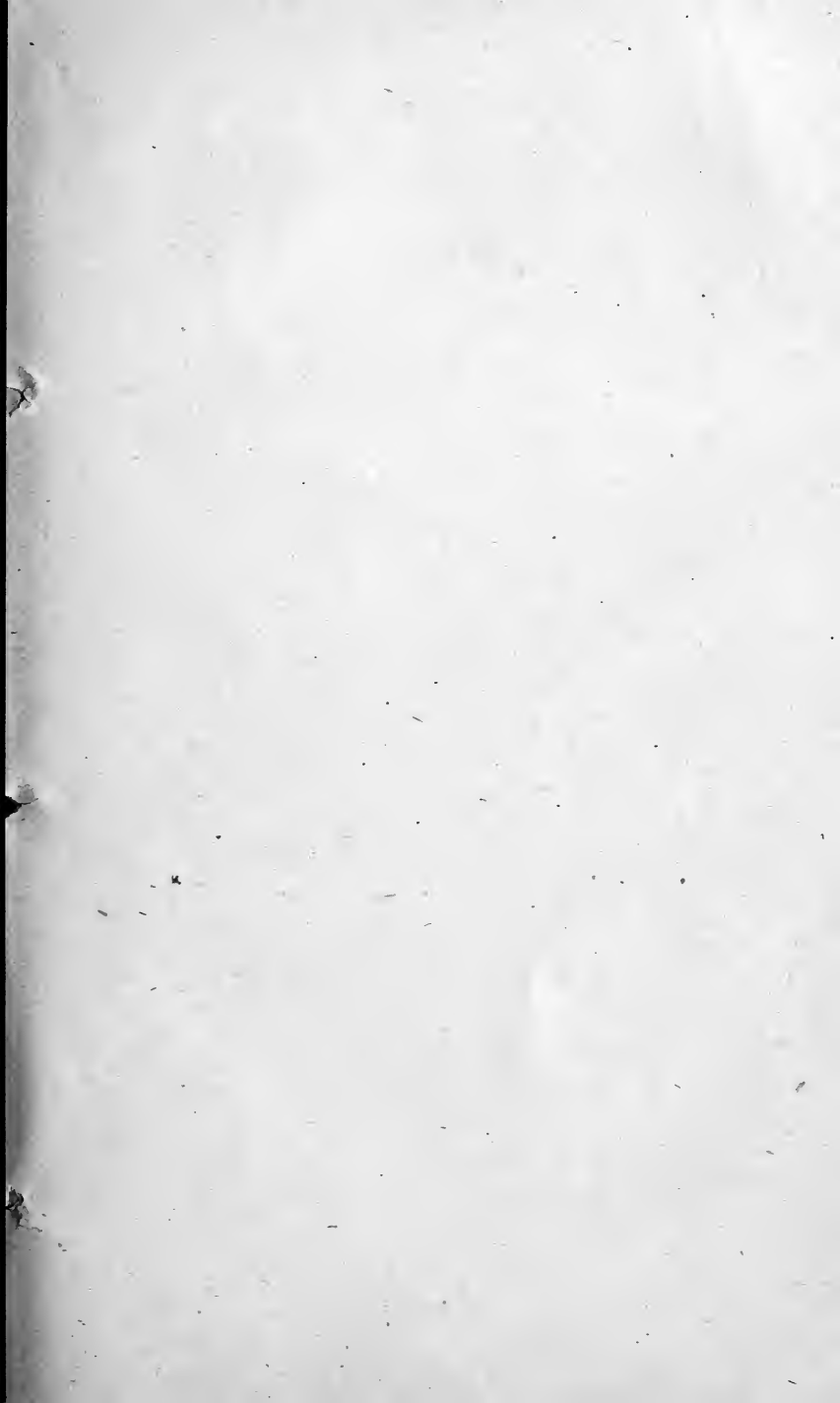
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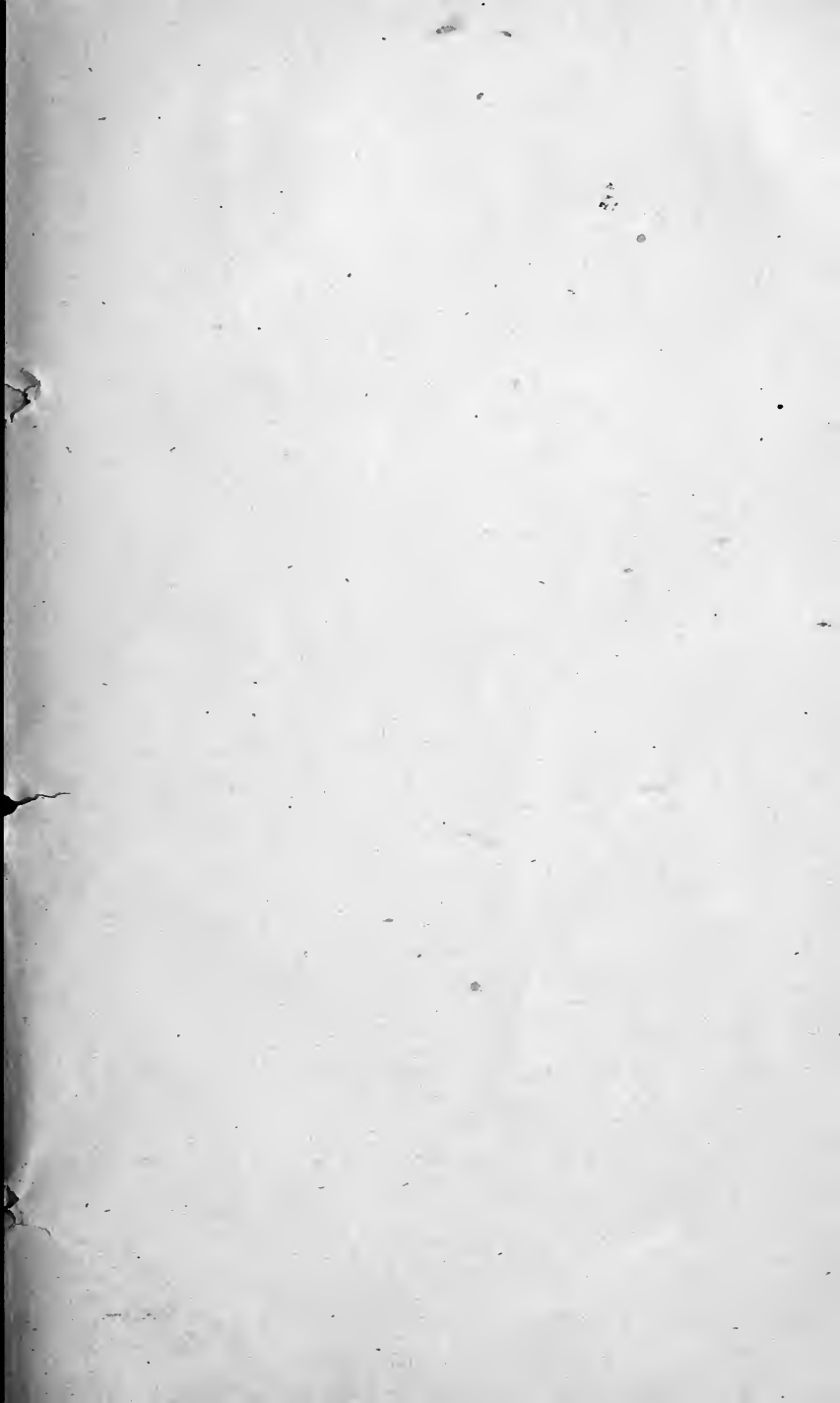
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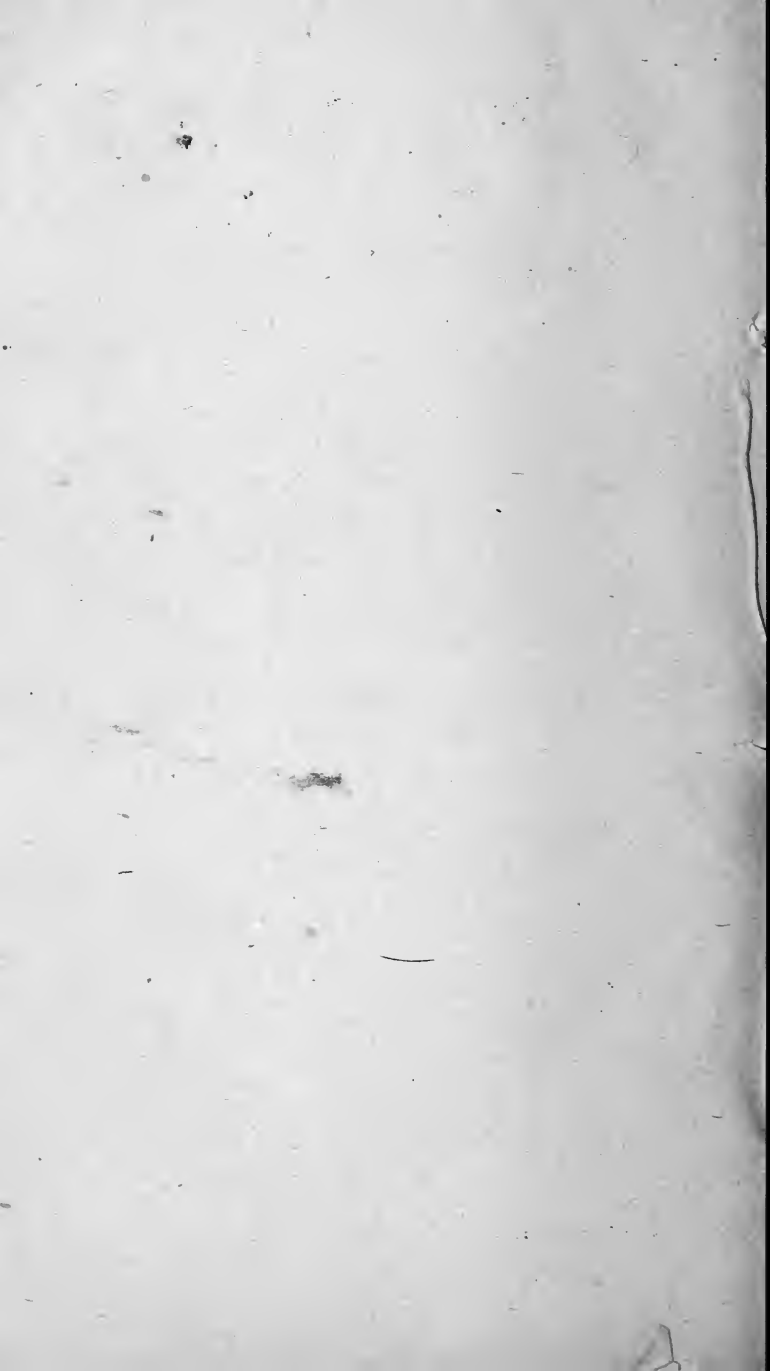
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